For the National Era.

her teacher. "Don't send me again into that great, londy world! I never want to know and forehead. I used to think her face the most beautiful thing on earth, I remember; but—now! Jaded, fashionable, dyspeptic, and discontended, poor Augusta is the shadow of her former self!

"Ah!" sighed Mary, as the stroked back a carl from that young, glowing face, "you must learn much that Mary cannot teach you! You "Mr. Lemoyne, who is by many years her."

Enalie raised her lids, with a look that ins stern and discipline dear child!"

The dear girl loves me too well," she said. vally, as Eulalie, after murmuring her choked God night, passed up to her own little room.

This newly lent energy, this career ago! my fellow-men and in their Maker-to whose

To the prompting of your own better hatter. To the prompting of your own better hatter. She interrupted, with emphasis. "Look into its depths, and inquire! If word or look of mine helped to awaken it, thank Heaven—

if the prompting of your own better hatter ha

the chen-clouded world of a boarding-school, for toward the rising sun, on her native hills. Messengers of love were constantly on the wing letween us, however—thank Providence for her cheeks were wet when the fan dropped at

after an absence of some months, "your parting caution to me: Beware of the school-girl's has kept it. I forgot long years in gazing ation to me: Beware of the sandas thor-five hundred friends! I detest, as thor-five hundred friends! I detest, as thor-"Keep it, Lulie,' she said, when I would "Keep it, Lulie,' she said, when I would

That once mastered, I felt none of forchead again?"

d up, as the genius and beauty of the nived by genteelly dyspeptic hours.

chame, Martha Severn!' she cried, y shrunk away abashed, like shadows t the coming of a sunbeam-all but Martha,

o your composition, she added, above pussed out of hearing of the so, in school-girl fashion, let's learn a treach other! What—tears? That decamp, en masse, for the country.

And what is the country to them? Ah, dierous!' and she laughed aloud. there's the joke. Peter Broker, the man on

th—that my guardian, who had long super-ended my themes, on seeing a copy of that atticular effacion of my brain, had approved,

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A SHOTHER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ONLY

that mother's withered love!

"Augusta and Mr. Lemoyne, hearing that I was at the Asylum, went for me. I could not resist their urgant invitation, and came to this house of luxury and—shall I add—of misery! at, an ottoman at the feet of my "I should not have recognised Cousin Augusta and burying her arms in the lap of "Dan't send me again into that could not have written more lines on her cheek

of her former sett!

"Mr. Lemoyne, who is by many years her senior, is a man of strong passions and prejudices. I cannot help admiring the fire that sometimes flashes from his eye, at the committat of a meandess, or at the earnest utterance plend with Eulalie's tears. But of some simple truth. Augusta fears and-en-

dures him.
"I felt far from 'at home' in these spacious parlors, and upon those luxurious carpets, in the midst of gorgeousness seldom surpassed, they say, on this side the great water. Mr. adrils of her heart bleed in the severing. she Lemoyne has spared neither wealth nor pains at be torn from me for a while. Strength to make his home an Eden; but where is its find the struggle earth surely has for a spirit so sensitive as hers, cannot be gained in this life of loving dependence."

Ah, Mary! who could help leaning on a heart like yours!"

To make his home an Eden; but where is its love? I sunk upon the pillowy sofa, dazzled and bewildered. The green glass door of the conservatory caught my eye, and recalled me to my sensos and to my feet. I cannot describe on paper that blossed little nook, trans-The heart mine leans upon!" she respond planted from the tropical zone! I wove a al with a quick, upward sweep of her long wreath of the rarest buds, such an one as What magic had showered beauty on that once pale, plain face? It was not only a husband's partial eye that saw Mary's heart in her expressive features, and called both lovely.

"'Take it away! wear it yourself, Eulalie!

"'Take it away! wear it yourself, Eulalie!

It was kind of you; but'—and she laughed strangely—'I lost my taste for flowers long They don't set well on a married wo and usefulness, this revived faith in man!?
men and in their Maker—to whose "I thought of Mary, with a prairie rose in her

soft hair, singing at her morning's work; but

But I am not writing the biography of the lest of wives. Heaven forbid it be ever written, save on my heart, and in the Book of Life; for mortal words can never embody its screne, happier life in the village home with Mary.

So Eulalie went from our penceful home to

As I mentioned this, the fan slipped nearer

You remember, dear brother," she wrote, was a miniature of herself at the time of her

oughly as you can, the frivolous friendships formed in a day and broken in an hour; but if have returned it. Let me clasp it on your soft a treasure worth keeping? But I must inhave Cousin Augusta at her best? When you have formed to you Grace Conway, that you may judge how proud I should be to have her call me friend.

""Keep it, Lulie, she said, when I would wrist—mine were plumper once. There! you have returned it. Let me clasp it on your wrist—mine were plumper once. There! you have found at hour formed in a hurried tone, judge how proud I should be to have her call me friend.

"Ah, brother! I had my thoughts when a ing composition publicly. That fear did not isseen as the ordeal drew near. I could not child; and tolerably wise ones they were, too, for a nine-year-old, but I have grown wiser them. I summoned to my aid the mem- since! I kept-for I could not reject-the I remembered how she had chidden my vanity beautiful as it is, it is not the face whose image in supposing my own performance worthy of so much attention and preparatory distress; and at last the despaired of inspiration came upon me. I lost myself and my fears in my shiest breath of sympathy; one that looks peace into That troublecome 'self' came nigh over-swering r.e., however, at the moment of rising o read; I could scarcely articulate the first less sister! when will your dear lips touch my

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY GRAND PATHER'S HOME.

Calm scenes of patriarchal life! How long a power

We must compliment your talent for selecon Aliss Lincoln!" exclaimed, in a freezing in a thrifty farm-house. All the little minuties a tall, sinister-looking girl, at the head the country of the routine of its daily life come up to ields, fresh air, and buoyant health, of the old was fired for the first time in years; it ticate himself, with a thorough abandon, in the to my forehead and back to my heart family of a New England farmer. Watering Before I could unclose my lips, places present only diluted potions of city life —to whom I have hitherto tim-

How ludicrous it is to see people, feigning to fly from care and dissipation, but establish themselves in an outer ring of the whirlpool of

town houses; the parks and lawns begin to look parched and dusty; the trees rattle their dry leaves; the hot brick walls stifle the narrow streets; the little patches of grass, in the courts, cease to give their sparkling dewdrop is natural enough, I suppose, for Miss courts, cease to give their sparkling dewdrony to take her part! But remember, it welcome to the morning itinerant; in short, i betromeer, it is so favored in the line of is midsammer in town. Sirius reigns—the guardians!' The lightest rose-tint warmed the cheek of has infused his furor into every animate and champion, as she replied, with dignity, inanimate object. Heat, dust, and thirst, succome! she continued, suddenly she continued suddenly she contin your composition, she added, ab-

change, the millionaire, whose bowed form, by giving you my own experience which Miss Severn made a dim on the pave, has reached his goal, if for as beautiful daughter, checks the unwieldiness of hours, by breathing the air of crowded dancing rooms, by anxious flirtations, by all the manifold demands upon nature, contingent upon

was solemnly summoned before the crowded watering places!

of teachers. Then, I told the simple

The merchant goes back a little recruited, by a few weeks inertness, but not renovated; Miss Scraphina returns, the least shade paler.

linery repairs, and, after tiresome furbishings and furbelowings, half dies with envy, to find herself colipsed, for the evening, by Miss Seraphina the first! Miss Sophia would smooth her features, expedite her matrimonial schemes, and keep Peter the second from slipping, were she to practice her gymnastics in a less public and more economical way, for the approinted time of countryising.

less public and more economical way, for the appointed time of countryizing.

But by far the greater part of city outgoers, and their name is legion, (though Miss Sophis periodically styles them nobodies,) scatter themselves through the little country hamlets, whither they go (because, forsooth; Peter Broker the first and Peter the second went to Wo to the luckless housewife, entailed upon her such a visitation. The elders are to be sure generally endurable for the thrifty graces, having been by chance a ploughboy, and his stylish lady a farmer's daughter; once away from "what other people say," with old associations up come old instincts: and, till they have climbed up the ladder to Peter the second, their summerings in the country have

But the juveniles—they carry off the palm of Snobism! Lisping damsels sport their extra affectations with impunity, ogle at the honest country lads, frighten every quadruped in their path by their ecreams, and set at de-fiance all the laws of decorum in the village exquisite fits, downy mustaches, and incomparable accent! Fresh air and early hours benefit them, nevertheless. The damsels go back to town, with roses in their cheeks; the lads with strength in their muscles, to be wasted in future summerings, a la Peter Bro-

man, above fashion, leaves his oven of a city, to find health and strength in nature. His sons harden their hands, and his daughters brown their complexions, in athletic exercise, while they better their hearts by living naturally with Nature.

And here and there a man of letters dome ticates himself in a quiet family, in some out-

seek green grass, cool brooks, and fresh flow the coolness freshness and verdure.

ntroduced into country villages town luxuries. refinement, more mannerism, at the sacrifice of fresh, natural manifestations! The spinning wheel and loom have disappeared; the ing; or the former would go to her loom, and classic distaff has been stowed in the attic, with the latter to her distaff. All the household sociations. There's a smack of city shoppings in the adornings of the "west room." The house; and my child sh curiosity was daily disquaint bits of China on the mantel have made tracted between the clatter of Hannah's loom room for far more commonplace plaster images; the checked homespun window-curtains, for frail muslin drapery; the funny little water colored rose-bushes of the itinerant, self-styled artist, for cheap engravings! The yawning heroines my chimerical little brain; and here from the claster of the most classic of the Spinners fired with true heroines my chimerical little brain; and here decorated so gracefully with fragrant fir, particolored mosses, and delicate asparagus, have
shut themselves up for the convenient ugliness
of well-polished stoves! The sand has been
swept from the carefully-scrubbed floor, the braided mats borne from the inner sanctuary,

the innovation is complete. There is a smack of Young America in every corner. Even if, perchance, age or association have made precious some old relic, by dint of putty-ings, paintings, varnishings, and patchwork-ings, the seams, the tooth-marks of time, the worm-holes, the rude jointures, all disappear,

There is some sense, after all, in this regret for the bygone fashions of our grandfather's parlor furnishings. There was to many of them a peculiar farm-house appropriateness, a combination of neatness with utility, consistent with simple habits and hard-earned gains. The high-cased bureaus;"

"The chest contrived a double debt to pay-A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day;"

I love my grandfather's lumbering old house hold furnishings; and, ho for my Grandfather's cade. The light of her sharp, gray eye went lors of twenty years ago! Alas! long before I crossed ite threshold, the town enlightenments of country cousins had begun their work, and to me the dark old attic was by far the bustling, rosy-faced, good-natured housewife, pleasantest reception room. Nevertheless, there was then, and there still lingers throughout it,

crowd upon me this moment; and I seem to sit once more in the porch door, where I used to station myself every Monday, years ago, with a basin of warm suds, which I blew into a great heap of bubbles, with Jonathan's pipe. In my extreme juvenility, washing days were my resultar horses, and the inseparable paraphornalia of her class. The sight of such an apparition made my finger and the control of the class of invariance and the control of the class of invariance and the control of the class of

only danger. But did you know her, you could not help toving her as well as I do!

"I date from—don't be too much surprised! the home of Augusta Ltmopne! I need not assure you, brother, that the visit was not of my seeking. I came to D—directly affer the combersome and exhaust in a size of the country. Whither away? Why, en suite the home of Augusta Ltmopne! I need not assure you, brother, that the visit was not of my seeking. I came to D—directly affer the sumbersome and exhaust to a size of the company her to Newport; for I had determined to economize; and then—poor mothers of the condition and came to this of the thind the condition of the c scattered here and there. From this wooded valley a belt of green fields rose, and fell again to make a bed for the mill-stream, down to whose nearest side stretched my graudfather's broad acres. The mill and the fat miller's

house were out of sight, "under the hill;" but the clatter of the wheels and the babbling of the waters came pleasantly on the breeze, while round the corner I could just catch a glimpse of the brook, as it burst from the confines of the mill-pond; aye, and just around the corner was that mysterious little field And by this same door stood the rude bench, or which Benny pleased the basin of water for

the day; now listening to the low murnur of bleached her linen and browned her arms at the spring—now watching the gradual sub-siding of my heaped up bubbles, with their wealth of mirrored forms and colors, or listenwealth of mirrored forms and colors, or listen-ing to the harmless gossip of the two washers, whom I seem to see standing there now, in their quaint garb, enlivening their monotonous labor by harmless, tell-tale bits of village do-ings, wondering what could soud Jonathan from the corn-field so often, to look after Molly's bleaching—what the fat miller would do when Molly was gone, and the like. Some-times I grew tired; the "O dear Suz," of my

fiance all the laws of decorum in the village church; while miniature dandies turn the heads of half the lads in the parish, by their exquisite fits, downy mustaches, and incomwould also fade away, and I would dream of

other day's homely duties. Thrice a week were the contents of the dairy brought forth, and the arts of butter and cheese making displayed to my wondering eyes; homely employ-ments these, to be sure, but requiring no mean amount of patience and skill. The gathering and chopping of the curd, the churning and stamping of the butter, and the achievement at length of the full-grown cheese, were full of interest to me, a novice. Then there was an earnest of thrift and neatness about the long array of shining pans at the back door, felt by me, a child. Never, now a-days, do I beof-the-world village, while lookers-on wonder what companionship he can find there. The past knows—he left his library behind him, and came to seek a greater and better book, penned by Gall's own hand, spread open before him.

by me, a child.

by me, a child. the pest effect!—and they unfolded to me the last.

So goes the world now, and so will it go to life and heart of my precious sister, as plainly as when every evening she had sat by my knee sighed. 'Old times—old times! I was hand-singled over the day's experience of trial and some then—don't you think so?' she suddenly ters, and the crowd will look gapingly and was revered with legendary faith. In the botwitch proof of my grandfather's, who had ex-orcised the spirit by throwing a red hot-horseshoe into his refractory cream! Those were

the days of harmless superstitions and uncon-scious practical philosophy. Twas left for af-ter years to banish, through the lispings of pinafored school girls, these waits of our innate-credulity! When the last dinner dish had been placed upon its shelf, and the stone hearth twice swept, my step-grandmother and Hannah, who were never idle, would sit down to their mendlinen, all the daily apparel, was the work of my grandfather's own household. There was a constant hum of industry in the old farmwere the distaff, the treadle, and the pliant

Any summer's afternoon might be heard the clapping of my step-grandmother's little wheel, clapping of my step-grandmother's little wheel, and to many a pleasant gossip did it give its welcome. How many broad-frilled caps, how many square neckerchiefs, have not passed under my review; how many painted snuff-boxes undergone my inspection, how many low told tales crept over to me, in those whilom spinning days! Aye, and how many cups of tea, how many dainty cream biscuits, have not owed their consumption to ancient spinners, ressing tea. for the labor-saving, single-grain carpet! Yes, sumption to ancient spinners' gossiping ten-

In those days, people did not represent them-selves in a bit of pasteboard, but gave tangible and edible demonstration of presence; and every social dame expected to recover breath over a cup of strong tea. What a troupe of whilom visiters now pass in review before me A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day;"
the table-top-surmounted chair, with its underpending knife-box—a more awkward, but still commendable piece of furniture. I stared, and wondered, and guessed, at first sight of the quaint old thing, but still remember it with delight; though, forsooth, I should pity the belle whose first impression depended upon the effect one eye, and vowed extreme vengeance upon the chairs brick-red, half-more hack. lences and personal wants were the theme of after-tea tete a-tetes She was a distant connection of my grandmother's, and got the bro-cade. The light of her sharp, gray eye went

a bustling, rosy-faced, good-natured housewife, whose not unfrequent visitations greatly diminwas then, and there still lingers throughout it, a smack of the bygone, which gave a peculiar zest to, my summerings. They lived at my grandfather's just as three-fourths of the New England farmers lived twenty years ago.

How all my old-fashioned experiences then, stores. But besides these harpies, dubbed relationship to the stores. But besides these harpies, dubbed relationship to the stores. But besides these harpies, dubbed relationship to the stores. But besides these harpies, dubbed relationship to the stores.

table of cronies gossiping over their bygones!
On poor Hepsy there was no end of their power.
Before the magic ten, she would be diplomatically reserved, deal in monosyllables, half-uttered sentences, sly winks and nods; but two

over. Its early morning preparations, its ole-aginous atmosphere, my own manifold duties, were less agreeable than the sight of the after

were loss agreeable than the sight of the after laden shelves of the dairy.

But Saturday evening, I would not pass that over—to me, always, those pleasant hours of relaxation, of retrospect, and foresight, but utter disregard for the present—such were they always at my grandfather's. The clatter of the loom stopped; the flax-wheel was hid in the closet; each one, without thought or reminders of work, gave themselves up to rest. The dog-cared Bible was taken from the shelf by my grandmother, to where the served displacement is to protect such property. During the first nine years of the protect such property. During the first nine years of the minister an opportunity of getting acquaint and where the served in levying taxes, but it was afterwards the minister an opportunity of getting acquaint aristocratic power, that it was never repealed, though an attempt to that effect was made in the reign of George the Second. On that occasion, Sir John St Aubin made a powerful speech in favor of a return to triennial Parliaments; and there are passages in it so property. During the first nine years of the minister an opportunity of getting acquaint and where the closet; each one, without thought or region of William and Mary, this rule was observed in levying taxes, but it was afterwards the minister an opportunity of getting acquaint and where the closest is property. The dog-cared Bible was taken from the shelf of the constitution to revert back to that principle. Nor could the reign of George the Second. On that occasion, Sir John St Aubin made a powerful speech in favor of a return to triennial Parliaments; and there are passages in it so property. During the first nine years of the minister an opportunity of getting acquaint and the property is property. The dog-cared Bible was taken from the shelf of the constitution to revert back to that principle. Nor could the reign of George the Second. On that occasion, Sir John St Aubin made a powerful speech in favor of a return to triennial Parliaments; and there are passa

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND-NO 5.

taken a principal part in the expulsion of the Stuarts, and the act of uniformity was solemnly ratified in favor of Church of Englandism. beau the modern practice with the assession of the stuarts, and the act of uniformity was solemnly ratified in favor of Church of Englandism. narrow and false view is taken of this memorable epoch, if confined strictly to the chronoogical date of 1688, for it really was an intermediate position between, and a past and future era. The historical student should consider it as a compendious term, including that series of events which commenced with the grand rebellion against Charles I, and terminated with the accession of the House of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain. In a word, it embraces the rise, progress, and conclusion, of the national protest against an arbitrary and

we proceed to its results on taxation. For the sake of clearness, we may be allowed to re-peat that the abolition of the feudal dues at deficiency, an horeditary excise was establishproperty. The amount thus assessed was £2,018,704.

the fish, were soon disposed to remove the net, for they submitted most reluctantly to tax themselves, and determined, and, as we shall lic burdens off their own shoulders. On the 2d April, 1690, the House of Commons being in Committee of Supply, Sir W. Strickland moved "that the supply be not raised by a land tax." On this Mr. Swynfin said: "As to the arguments against a land tax, I have been here the best part of twenty years, and all the projects would never do. The way of our ancestors.

uttered sentences, sly winks and node; but two or three cups, well creamed and sweetened, would unlose at once her tongue and reticule strings. Out came the sunff-box, with the painted cow on its cover, and, with it, out came every scrap of domestic gossip, gathered in her week's perambulations in the country, three miles round.

Hepsy was really, if not nominally, the town are to the village, and Hepsy was pretty sure property did not realize £1,484,015. By this contrivance the aristogracy subverted or rather contrivance the aristogracy subverted or rather

And by this same door stood the rude bench, on which Benny placed the basin of water for me, on my first hay morning.

The corner was that mysterious little field three miles round.

Hency was really, if not nominally, the town the three shillings in the pound on personal property did not realize £1,484,015. By this me, on my first hay morning.

The corner was that mysterious little field three miles round.

Hency was really, if not nominally, the town property did not realize £1,484,015. By this contrivance the aristocracy subverted, or rather reversed the ancient system of taxation. Such Jonathan to Molly, the Miller's daughter, and weren't they married in less than a twelve-month? For an old maid, Hepsy was lenient to the young people, but somehow she had a terrible grudge against delinquents from her own class, and woe to the ancient maiden who deserted the ranks. 'Twas an amiable weakness.

Something of a prophetess was Hepsy, too.

Teversed us a fewersed the practice for one hundred was made perpetual, and fixed at £2,037,627, not subject to redemption. And it must also be observed that, during this period, the tax on personal property was not levied, though legally due, but finally abolished by 3 William IV.

On these historical facts we now proceed to offer some reflections, as illustrating the new

ness.

Something of a prophetess was Hepsy, too.
Dica't she rightly divine that the Squire's antiquated daughter would fail in her matrimonial intentions on the still more antiquated minister? She did fail—lucky for Hepsy's reputation for foresight. Poor Hepsy! The day I left my Grandfather's Home for aye, her cotton unabrella stood by the door. She is gone now, and perchance, too, the snuff-box with the painted cover.

If there is the due to the position of the aristocracy, and the influence which that position exercised on their character and conduct. It is evident that the land tax of four shillings in the pound, enforced immediately after the revolution, was in the nature of an equivalent for the abolition of the Court of Wards in 1660; for the excise paid to the Crown, in lieu of its ancient feudal dues, fell on the people at large as consumers of ex-

lands at the Revolution, deprived the sovereign of the main sources of revenue, which he had enjoyed during the six centuries in which the fendal monarchy had existed. For the former tod. These two combined, however, were in-adequate to defray the increased expenditure of the nation, plunged at once into the war which William III incressntly waged against Louis XIV. Now, when the dethronement of James II was meditating, the revolutionary party, in order to conciliate the mass of the people, who were justly indignant at the excise. a land tax on their estates, by way of compen-sation; and to this they were also moved by remembering that the excise was only carried contingency of a counter revolution. Accordingly, in the first year of the reign of William and Mary, three separate aids were granted to the Crown for the financial year 1689-1690, which, togother, amounted to four shillings in the pound on the true yearly rental of real property, and twenty-four shillings for every pound of personal property, except debts, stock on land, and household goods. At that time, the legal interest of money was six per cent. Here, then, are combined a land tax and a small incore toy, and it is to be observed. that the same rate, or four shillings in the pound was levied both on real and personal

waried from the principle involved in those immediately preceding. In the former it was ordered that a rate of four shillings on the pound is should be raised on the full bona fide rental of the land; but in the latter, a fixed sum was voted, to be made up of all the annual profits of all the property, real and personal, in the kingdom; it is also to be noted that it fell short of the first grant.

firstly, that the tax on personal property is fixed at three shillings in the pound; secondly, that the contrary to the spirit of the contrary to the spirit

fell on the people at large as consumers of exciseable articles; but as the principal charges of the State had, from the foundation of the monarchy, been defrayed by the land, it was only following out the spirit of the constitution to revert back to that principle. Nor could the spirit of the constitution to revert back to that principle. Nor could the spirit of the constitution to revert back to that principle.

The dog-cared Bible was taken from the shell by my grandmother, to whose measured tenes my grandfather and Hannah listened with bowed heads. Jonathan, at peace with himself and the world, leaning back in the chimney corner, would quietly smoke his pipe, prency corner, would not such a first

lings of the full yearly value, as the same lands, lings of the full yearly value as the same lands, will come when you will probe it to the botke, were let for, or worth to be let, at the time tom; for if a minister should ever gain a corwith the clanger of that warlike work, to the

sed taxes.
In 1692, the landed rental of England and In 1692, the landed rental of England and sole object of their attention, and they should Wales was estimated at ten millions, and conwales was estimated at ten militons, and consequently a rate of four shillings in the pound on that amount would have yielded two millions. It being very difficult, perhaps impossible with perfect accuracy, to state the true rental year by year from 1692 to 1842, we are compelled to take an average to illustrate our may indeed complain, but the doors of that argument; and we pause at 1842, because in pince where their complaints should be heard partments of human brotherhood, seemed to that year Sir Robert Peel reverted to the old will forever be shut against them. For these principle in a certain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree, by re-establishing reasons, short Parliaments have been less cortain degree fifty years into two periods, the one ranging the greater the distance they run from the peat that the abolition of the feudal dues at from 1692 to 1770, the other extending from the Restoration, and the surrender of the Crown 1770 to 1842. In 1770, Arthur Young, the celebrated agriculturist and statistician, esti-mated the annual landed rental at sixty mil-Septennial act, determined to have the armed which, we trust, will ever be appropriated so

> We must now apply the same reasoning to "I have always been, sir, and always shall be, the National Era. the second period of seventy-two years included between 1770 and 1842. Sir Robert Peel, in moving his property and income-tax bill, ostimated the landed rental at only seventy-two millions; which was evidently incorrect, as it cannot be supposed that the increase had been only twelve millions since the valuation of Arthur Young. Moreover, the error of Sir Robert Peel was proved by results: for he estimated. the second period of seventy-two years incluert Peel was proved by results; for he estima- ders of their commanding officer, is their only ert Peel was proved by results; for he estimated the receipts of the new tax at only three millions, while it actually yielded five millions and a half, in spite of all evasions. However, for the sake of illustrating our reasoning, we shall adopt Sir Robert Peel's scale, rejecting the liberties of their commanding oncer, is their only principle. The nations around us are already enslaved by those very means; by means of their standing armies, they have every one lost their liberties. It is, indeed, impossible that the liberties of the people can be preserved in the two odd millions, not to encumber the estimate with fractions. Proceeding on this basis,
> we add together sixty millions, the rental of
> 1770, and seventy millions, the rental of 1842;
> which, together, give an average rental from
> to dispute the orders of his supreme comto dispute the orders of his supreme comyear to year, included in this period of seventytwo years, of sixty-five millions; and four shillings in the pound, on that amount, would yield
> annually thirteen millions; and consequently
>
> by dispute the vicins of his own inclinations of the passage of the bill for the organization of the Nebraska Territory, as reported by Douglas, of Illinois, is a traitor to his country, to in seventy-two years would have yielded nine hundred and thirty-six millions. In a tabular form, the whole statement would stand thus: From 1692 to 1730, 35-5 multi-

plied by 78=(7 by 78) millions, or From 1770 to 1842, 65-5 multiplied by 72=(13 by 72) millions, or

Total amount of land tax which

as selected the girls for at least one twelve-month!

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with the public creditor; and it is a material fact which cannot be too strongly impressed, that a free import trade was the undoubted rule and policy of England for six hundred years after the Conquest. The aristocracy subverted that system at the Restoration and at the Resulption and at the Revolution, and, to save their estates from bearing public burdens, introduced and carried out, in the most minute forms, the principle of that Congressional bullying is sure of condemindrect taxation. From 1688 to 1832, the nation by their thousand tongues, and there Government of England was a real oligarchy, disguised under the nominal designation of a limited monarchy. Let us see, then, what

power they had obtained.

In the reign of Queen Anne, 1711, an act was passed by which the qualification of a representative for a county was fixed at an ana representative of a borough at three hundred pounds—both these qualifications being con-fined to real property. This was obviously done to strengthen the landed interest, and secure a Parliamentary majority to the great Tories might fight against each other to get tice of the public mind in a corner of some possession of the treasury, they alway united newspaper, as a farewell suggestion to the against the slightest symptoms of democratic pressure. By this property qualification act which still exists in its ancient spirit, though somewhat modified in form, the House of Commons usurped one of the most sacred privileges of the people, invaded the rights of the elec-toral body, and in effect limited the franchise, as it narrowed the competition of candidates on whom that franchise could be bestowed by the constituencies. The act was essentially despotic, for the Parliament that passed it weakened the hands of its own electors, which they were constitutionally bound to strengthen. The aristogracy desired so to construct the legislative assembly as to continue land ex-

In the reign of George the Third, Parliament, fearing the popularity of the Pretender, passed the Septennial bill, and thus extended the duration of their sittings from three years

he surrenders his virtue. One or two, perhaps, and real property had been rated from year to istration, and even to vote every crude, indigested dream of his patron into a law; if the

The territorial aristocracy, not content with lions; now, our calculation proceeds on the following basis. By adding together the rentals of 1692 and 1770, and dividing the sum by two, we obtain the average yearly rental of those seventy-eight years, which amounts to thirty-five millions; a land tax of four shillings in the pound on thirty-five millions and consequently in average waren millions and consequently in average was a consequently in the pound on thirty-five millions and consequently in a consequently in a consequently in a consequently in a consequently in the pound of the sentiment to have the armed force of the country completely at their dispense of the dying wish of his benevalent board. He was summoned seddenly to his rest in the dying wish of his benevalent board. He was summoned seddenly to his rest in the dying wish of his benevalent board. He was summoned seddenly to his rest in the dying wish of his benevalent board. He was summoned seddenly to his rest in the dying wish of his benevalent board. He was summoned seddenly to his rest in the dying wish of his benevalent board. He was summoned seddenly to his rest in the dying wish of his benevalent board. He was summoned seddenly to his rest in the dying wish of his benevalent set of the country completely at their dispense of the country completely at their dispense of the country completely at the dying wish of his benevalent board. He was summoned seddenly to his rest. He was summoned seddenly to his rest. He was summon

be the sure consequence of the least grum-

One other point must here be noticed. The aristocracy were still unsatisfied with their numerous and successful usurpations. They had reduced the royal prerogative almost to a mere seal of effice, and deprived the people of most of their old political rights. In fact, they ruled absolutely, and determined on making the attempt to consolidate their privileged or- yunc. great heap of bubbles, with Jonathan's pipe. In my extreme juvenility, washing days were my peculiar horror—days of imprisonment, adverture, accidents, and cross servants; but the vashing-days at my grandfather's were altable to evalure, accidents, and cross servants; but the vashing-days at my grandfather's were altable to evalure, accidents, and cross servants; but the vashing-days at my grandfather's were altable, desired from the landle, bebling up and down, on the high-way, would make my heart beat faster. Sho garden or the statement of th der, by preventing the King from adding to the Peerage. Their object was to create a GOLDEN Book, as at Venice. This scheme failed, as it

by the lids, lest they should tell more than her hip schose to utter.

I hear Mary warning me not to lean upon this strong, buoyant spirit. Indeed, that is my

The following gentlemen with actual tites named:

II B. Knight, 48 Beekman street, New York.

Wm. Alcorn, 826 Lombard street Philadelphia
G. W. Light, 8 Cornhill, Boston.
J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts.
C. A. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetts. for their displays, they must expect to have

AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly

"Besides, it is not a private matter. The time

thus consumed belongs to the people of the United States. They pay for it at the rate of \$500 an hour. "The press can discourage these scenes, as

nothing else can. Let it be once understood that Congressional bullying is sure of condem-

For the National Era

WILLIAM FRANKLIN JENKINS.

Died, at the Marlboro Hotel, Boston, Mass. March 2d, of pulmonary consumption, W. F. Jenkins, formerly of Attion, N. Y., aged 29

this earthly sphere of his existence and influence. Few and simple are the facts recapital which meckly commend themselves to the no midst. The date of the departure, the name. age, birth-place, burial-place, and the disease in which the last summons came, make up all the obituary history of thousands, whose lives

have been daily lessons of love to God and man. The walks of such a life leave few foot prints to human eyes in the dew of those sequestered fields of philanthropy which is tion attach to these labors, in all the fulness of ts promise, that they shall follow the humble and devoted worker after be is taken to his influence upon the earth. Few persons except the most intimate friends of W. F. Jenkins hand know what his right hand did for the glory of God and the good of man; and that right hand, and the heart that moved it to its ing with works and ideas of human brother nood. The first personal acquaintance made connection with one of his characteristic schemes of quiet benevolence. He had a large number of young men in his employ, for whose moral progress, and intellectual and religious development, he thought, watched, and labor-

There was a thorough abandon of care in those evening hours. The new week had not yet begun. Here was quiet, and freedom from the toil, even in the end of the bustling old week. Then came a sense of impending duties and responsibilities, with the early sunbeams of Sabbath morning.

In profest, and as the fand tax must be contained to perface on the first of the establishment, amount in the surrenders his virtue. One or two, perhaps, have described their colors the first campaign, ing to \$200, as his acqual rent of the establishment, amount ing to \$200, as his acqual contribution to the many who have not that eager disposition to vice, will wait till a third. Long Parliaments in New England, in which the iron work of clare that the assessment shall be made "after the establishment in the samual rent of the establishment ing to \$200, as his acqual rent of the establishm THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND—NO. 5.

It has already been stated that the political revolution of 1688 was accompanied by a territorial and ecclosiastical revolution, as the Crown lands were divided, to a very great extent, among the great Whig families who had taken a principal part in the expulsion of the Strates and the sale of part in the expulsion of the Strates and the sale of part in the expulsion of the Strates and the sale of part in the expulsion of the Strates and the sale of part in the expulsion of the Strates and the sale of part in the expulsion of the Strates and the sale of part in the expulsion of the sale of part in the expulsion of the legislature, mainly with our boroughs—if he dissemination of the ideas of peace and human brotherhood among the nations of the should procure a spurious representative of the people, the offspring of his corruption, who will be at all times ready to reconcile and justify the most contradictory measures of his admin-should ever gain a corrupt familiarity with our boroughs—if he dissemination of the ideas of peace and human brotherhood among the nations of the should procure a spurious representative of the people, the offspring of his corruption, who will be at all times ready to reconcile and justify the most contradictory measures of his admin-should ever gain a corrupt familiarity with our boroughs—if he dissemination of the ideas of peace and human brotherhood among the should procure a spurious representative of the people, the offspring of his corruption, who will be at all times ready to reconcile and justify the most contradictory measures of his admin-should ever gain a corrupt familiarity with our boroughs—if he dissemination of the ideas of peace and human brotherhood among the should procure a spurious representative of the people, the offspring of his corruption, who will be at all times ready to reconcile and justify the most contradictory measures of his admin-spring the people and people are supplied to the people and people are supplied to the peo evidently near the close of his young and be

> every enterprise of true philanthropy.
>
> He spoke of the pecuniary means he had as auce seven millions, and consequently in seventy-eight years the aggregate amount received
> mould have been five hundred and forty-six
> millions.
>
> We must now apply the sevenmons to reduce the arms M. D. to the sevenmons to reduce the arm

At a meeting convened in Leesburgh, Carroll sack was called to the chair, and Samuel Price appointed sceretary. The following resolutions were presented by A. R. Dempster and on

and vicinity, in the county of Carroll, and State of Onic, do most solemnly protest against

the passage of any bill for the organization of

the United States, unless Slavery or involuntary

Freedom, and to God, worthy only of everla ing infamy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet senate, and Joshua R. Giddings, of the House of Representatives, to be by them presented to

merfield and vicinity, Noble county, Ohio, met at the school-house, March 11, 1854, to ex-press their opposition to the Nebraska bill of

Senator Douglas.

Mr. Barnes was called to the chair, and R. Stephenson was appointed sceretary. G. Trott, J. Lurnap, and R. Stephenson, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of

were the following:
Resolved, That we regard the passage of the States as a most flagrent violation of public faith, a shameful departure from the spirit and early policy of the Government, a willing subserviency to the unjust demands of the slave power, and an unparalleled betrayal of the rights and claims of Northern freemen.